B Rush

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COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

Lectures

on the Practice of Physic

by

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Professor of Medicine in the

University of Edinburgh.—

delivered in his own House

Anno 1768.—

Vol: II

written by

Benjamin Rush

at the University of

Edenburgh.

- The Bark &c: be given in considera-
- ble Quantities in Intermittents.
so likewise in Continual Fevers we
&c: give it in larger Quantities
than is generally done. D. Slare
give ℥i of the Extract every day with
great Success in the Petichial Fevers.
D. Pringle & Huxh D. Sawrit
in too small Quantities in y Jail
Fever to do any great Service.
we come now to treat of the
Medicines w: excite the Arterial
System. These are Stimulants.

What are the Stimulating medicines?
all Stimulants are more or less Anti=
=Spasmodic. may not their virtues
depend upon their Antispasmodic Quali=
=ties? I cannot say Wine. Cantharyna
& Serpentaria act in this way. the Con=
=traryna is of weak virtues. it is gene=
=rally given w: th Other medicines ch w: prevent
our knowing its Effects. the Serpenta=
=ria is a more active medicine. but
it is very heating & sometimes upon y:
h
hea: not very safe. as an Antiseptic
it acts only on the Nervous System. I
know of no Medicine that acts Anti=

Fevers

= Septic or Putrid Fevers.

The wine is the most powerful stimulus we are acquainted with. it Sh: always be given in pretty large Quantities. It does mischief in all Inflam: Fevers, & must be given only in the Advanced State of Fevers arising from Debility. The Circumstances w: determine the free use of wine are 1: the force of Habit. if a man has been used to drink a great deal of wine in Health, he must be indulged in it in a Fever.

2nd The Patients Appetites. These sh: always be consulted & gratified. —

Febres

3ly we Ad: use it cautiously & give
three wines chiefly viz: have Claret Brandy
in them such as Claret Porter.

The next medicines to ~~xxxx~~ restore
the equal Action of the Sensorium are

Antispasmodics.

It is difficult to tell how these Operate
in any cases, much more in Fevers. we
shall first point out a few of them
viz: are most generally used such as
Opium. Camphor musk & Vol: Salts.

Opium

This Operates as a Sedative & Stimulant
- It is hard to restrict their Effects of this

medicine. It is so stimulating as to be hurtful in all Inflam.ns Diseases, except merely as a palliative. It should not therefore be admitted in the inflammat.y state of Fevers. but in Fevers attended w.h Debility Opium may be used as a stimulant w.h great advantage. It is seldom used indeed wine is substituted in its room for the most part. It does most service by its sedative powers. how then can it be useful in Fevers where y.e sedative powers prevail? In the advanced state of Fevers we often see an imperfect maniacal

Delirium attends w: th Spasms & convulsive Motions w: th want any Inflam: :mation or Determination to the Brain. in this Case Opium has been found highly useful in removing the Irritation w: th kept up the Disease. here the Opium Ope: :rates only as a Sedative. But if this is the Case it ought not to be given w: th view of exciting the vigour of y^e^ Sensorium. It is designed to remove the Nervous Spasm & not the Inflammatory. Besides the Symptoms w: th Opium relieves are Symptomata Causæ or Symptomatum w: th do not properly belong to Fever.

The Sensorium is excited beyond
measure at a time when y^r Circulation
is languid. This we see in Maniacal
Patients who have no Symptoms of
Fever. There is Some thing in my opin-
-on of the Maniacal State combined w^th
Fever w^ch gives a Species of Delirium
y^t has not yet been attended to. Op
is in these Cases only that Opium must
be given & in pretty large Doses too do y^r:
we may depend upon its exerting its
Sedative powers or we shall do harm. in
all those Cases where Wine does Service I
think Opium w^d answer equally well.

Febres

Camphor & Musk

both these med

I have seen ~~Camphor~~ given 100 times without doing Good or Service. perhaps the Reason was they were given in too small Doses, or were adulterated.

- they Sh^d be given so as to actas Deobstruent in Order to take off any Irritation from the Sensorium occasioned by the Febrile Spasm or Other Causes: if we expect any Advantage from them we must give them in large Doses.

Volatile Alkali

This has of late been given very largely since its Antiseptic Virtues have been

found out. but Nitre is equally
serviceable upon this Acc: & sometimes
better upon the Acc of the Stimulus of y^e
Alkali. It must be given chiefly
in Cases of great Debility.
we come now to y^e 3^d thing to be consid: in y^e Cure of Fevers
III Indication w: was to obviate
Putrefaction. this may be subdivided
again into 3 Heads. 1^st: with drawing Fomes
2 the Application of Antiseptics.
3^d the Use of Tonics. —
1^st: By withdrawing Fomes I mean
removing every thing y^t promotes
Putrefaction such as 1^st Stimuli &

such things as increase the Heat of y^e
Body — By 2^nd removing all animal
Effluvia — & by frequently cooling
his Room & changing his Bed Cloaths.
This is of the utmost Consequence more
especially in Cases of profuse Sweats
which have suppressed — 3^d By evacuating
Bile. This is often the Seat of putrid
Ferments, & suffered to remain
in the Alimentary Canal may be absorbed
& thus encrease the Disease. by expelling
the putrid Ferment by Sweats. Just
this Indication in Compliance w^th the
common Language of Authors [illegible]

Fevers

do not think any Ferment whereby into y Body can be expelled by Sweating in y manner some suppose.

2nd to obviate Putrefaction we said we must apply Antiseptics. these are, Cold w: diminish Heat w: we know increases Putrefaction. 2 by plentiful Dilution. Diffusion we know renders all Acrimony weaker, especially in the primæ viæ. 3d by Vegetable Alim: -ment w: is less Alkalescent & tends to introduce a portion of Acid into y Body. Acid Drinks answer this purpose admi- -rably 4th by Acids especially those of the Vegetable kind. Topic Acids are

likewise highly useful altho' they never reach the mass of blood but act w: th advantage in the primæ viæ. 5. Neutral Salts. 6. Bitters. Astringents &c.

3. Tonic Medicines. I said Pathesis: tion arose from a Lodg of Fæces in the Vessels. I would therefore under this Head recommend all the Medicines y have been ordered to restore the vires Naturæ. The most powerful of these are Cold & Bark of w: I have spoke before. This finishes our general Acc: of Fevers. we shall next proceed to treat of the Species of Fevers.

Intermt: Fevers

As we have said so much on Fevers in generalⁱ⁺ we shall ~~no~~ be very short upon this Subject. There is but One Genus of Intermittents wch are Certain. 95 Intermitt: Fevers out of a 100 are of the tertian kind wch shows us that there is a uniform Tendency in Intermt: Fevers to this Type. all other Intermittents appear to be Corruptions of the true Tertian. the Quartan is a Fever of this kind. It often shifts into the Tertian & the Tertian into it again. upon wch Causes this depends has not been explained. as to ye Quotidian

Fevers they appear evidently to be on-
=ly Tertians. The Observations that w.
establish Quotidians are very doubtful.
Riverius says out of 800 Intermittents
not One are Quotidian. Mercurialis
says y.t from his years practise he never
saw One of them. Clephorn & Lenaeus deny
them having ever seen it, by taking no
notice of it. all Remittents are varieties
of the Intermittents.

we are already sufficiently acquain-
=ted w.th the Theory of Intermittents to y.t
I shall add nothing but y.t Subject.
I go Therefore to speak of y.t Usual

Intermit: Fever

Practise in curing Intermittents consisting in

This Practise is of two kinds, 1 such Medicines as are given during y Fitt & such as are given during the Intermission of the Fever.

The Remedies employd during the Fitt to moderate the Spasm are neutral Salts & vomits. the Neutral Salts used in these Cases are Saline Mixture Sal Ammoniac & Sal Digestiv. —

the 1st is employed in too small Doses. for the 2d see Dr Bowris upon it. the Sal Digestiv: is of y same nature as y Sal Ammoniac. they all tend to shorten the hot Fitt, & to procure longer

Intermissions. They seldom perform entire Cures alone.

The Emetics are of various kinds. The Vitriol of Copper has been of late lately highly commended. it operates in ye same way as common Emetics. all Emetics may be given during ye cold Fitt w: Advantage. I think this is a better practise than to wait till Nature brings on a Vomiting or a Sweat. they do most service when given so as to excite a simple Nausea as they then generally purge a little. But in Cases of an Effusion of Bile into ye Alimentary Canal

Intermt. Fever

a Bowel should be given.

Some join Cathartics w: ℥ Smethis in Intermitting Fevers. Hence most of our Fever Medicines have something purgative united w: them. I think Prepn. of ℥ do: be combined w: Antimony I have used it w: ℥ Smethie w: great advantage in the Beginning of Fevers. - all Smethies act in ℥ same way as ℥ Neutral Salts viz: by Moderating the Fits & prolonging the Intermission. they sometimes cure Intermittents but generally something else is required.

What is to be done When Fevers do

not succeed the hot Fitt ? the Saline
mixture sometimes produces this sweat.
it is a more useful Medicine for this
purpose than Spt. Mindereri . if
it shd. fail we must have Recourse to
Vt Emetic .

For an Acct. of the Regimen in
Intermittents See Fever.

2nd we come now to treat of ye Remedies
used during the Intermissions.

These act by removing the Atonia
of the System . & it is done by ex-
-citing a hot Fitt before the usual time
it comes on, by Neutral Salts - by Vomit:
-tis 3rd by putting the Patient to Bed, and

exciting a Sweat by hot Drinks. This is
the most efficacious & successful Method of
promoting a hot Fitt when used w: proper
Caution. by 4 Cold-Bathing. Dr Morgan
tells us that he has used it w: very great
Success. - by 5: Riding a Horse Back to as
to excite a Sweat or y Vigour of y Sensori:
um. But there is a Danger here of bringing
on too violent a hot Fitt - 6. By the use of
Direct Stimuli such as Pepper Nutmeg
&c. There is more Danger in using these
as they tend to bring on y Inflamm: Dia:
thesis & all y Inconveniencies of an Excess of hot
Fitt. It is therefore universally rejected
by Practitioners. all these Remedies are

Intermit: & Fever

last temporary & altho' they break into the Habit of Intermittents yet they do not destroy this Habit. / Stimulat. Passions of the mind. — 2

2: Let us speak of y internal Remedies requisite to restore the Tone of the System. These are 1: Astringents 2: Bitters or 3: a Medicine w: has both these Qualities united in it viz: y Peruvian Bark.

Upon the first Approach of Intermittents we generally order a vomit as y prima via mostly abound w: vitiated Bile w: often contains the Seeds of the Disease.

The Belly shd: next be opened to destroy the Spasm w: from y encreased

Determination of Blood to y^e^ Belly are
for y^e^ most part Obstructed by a
Spasm. Th: to suffer Intermit-
ting Fevers to run on any time. Expe-
rience does not determine this Question.
the Repetition of Bark Fitt some dispo-
sitions restores the System to its proper Tone.
when the Inflam: Diathesis prevails it may
be useful. in hot Climates we must
never trust to Nature for y^e^ Paroxysms
we sometimes do severe as to kill on their
first Attack. Neutral Salts therefore and
Bark th: begin as soon as possible.
Our chief Defendance must be placed
upon this last Medicine. we shall

add a few things concerning the Mean-
-ner of exhibiting it. Many Controversies
have been agitated concerning
it. Physicians a few years ago were
strangely prejudiced by: it upon y Acct: of
its Nauseating & meeds to y Efforts of
Nature in the Cure of Intermittents.
But this is a wrong practise. I know of
no Salutary Effects w: Interm: have.
all that has been said in their favor
has been founded on a few Facts that
will by no means admit of such
Inferences from them. Sanctorius says
they are wholsome by giving
y Vasium vitæ Genus, but I deny it.

Much has been said too &c: of Peruvian
Bark as checking Intermitting Fevers
too soon or as having deliterious Effects
- But we have no proofs of Either of these
Suppositions being true. I know of no
Arguments to persuade us to let the
Disease continue . Some Circumstances
I grant render the Bark less proper
such as 1st the Presence of Inflam:
Diathesis especially when attended w: th: co:
tical Affections . 2nd the want of regular
Intermissions. the Bark in this Case
does Mischief . 3d the Presence of Obstruc
tions or Congestions especially in the

Abdominal Viscera. if it is given in this
case Evacuations ought be premised to
resolve these Congestions & to carry off
Bile. - all these 3 cases in w forbid y
use of Bark occur chiefly in cold &
Northern Climates. the Intermittents
in such Countries are ofs dangerous
& we may better suspend the use of the
Bark. But in hot Climates Where the
Sedative powers so much prevail the
Bark must be sooner exhibited even
where little or no Remissions appear.
see Dr Cleghorn upon this practise.
in very putrid & Sedative Intermittents
& we may give the Bark when ofs

or no Intermission appears at all. ℈ ij
great want of Tone in the Arteries ren-
-ders this Practice indispensably necessary.

How is the Bark to be administered?

— a Small Quantity of it is not sufficient
to check Intermittents or to restore the
Tone of the Arteries. ℈ij or ℈j is always
absolutely necessary. in Some Cases more. this
Quantity must be given as a particular
time or it will not produce its Effects. the
nearer to the time of the Paroxysm are
give it the more efficacious it proves. ℈ij given
just before the Fitt does more Service than
℈j given thro the Course of 24 hours without
any Regard to the time of the Fitts coming on

The Effects of the Bark are not durable.
- a Quantity sufficient to obviate one Fit
will not always cure an Intermittent
entirely. We may say the same of all Medi-
-cines as well as the Bark. The Effects of
few of them are durable in w: makes it
so very necessary to give Neutral Salts &
all the Fever Medicines just before the
Approach of the Exacerbation of Fevers.
- Some Doses of Bark therefore are
necessary to prevent the Recurrence of
Intermittents. When one Paroxysm is
broke we must still give the Bark just
before the usual time of the Fits coming

on. After this we may intermit a
day, then give a few Doses & intermit two
Days, & so continue to a 4th Day's Inter-
:mission. perhaps this will not be sufficient
in Marshy Countries where Cause still
continues.

If the Bark purges it does no Good.
the Purging tastes off the Force of the
System as fast as the Bark restores it.

Opium therefore must be joined with
Bark when it proves purging. This
leads me to Speak of the use of Opium
in Intermittents. It was much used among
the Ancients. a late writer in France
has revived its use.

Does it act by Obviating the Spasm
ch
w: occurr in each paroxysm? I cannot
admit this. It appears to act by Obviating
the Atonia on w: the Spasm depends. in
w: manner I cannot tell, for it seems
to act as a Sedative as well as a Stimulus.
- may it not take off the Excitement
of the Sensorium & prevent the Accumu-
lation of the Nervous Fluid in such a
manner as to produce a such a Degree
of Density in it as to promote & recover
the Tone of the System? - This is but a
Conjecture & is foreign to our present sub-
=ject.

we come to treat of the 2.nd Order of the Pyrexia viz: the Phlegmasia

I shall 1.st consider its Nature & Shew its Distinction from y.e Febres

2.nd: treat of its Theory & afterwards

3 Speak of its Cure as applicable to Genera & Species.

Phlegmasia is distinguished from Fever by topical or primary Affection. they are distinguished from Profluvia by no Evacuation & from y.e Exanthemata by no Eruption, but of this we shall more hereafter.

when this topical Affection takes place we perceive Heat - Redness Tumor & pain in the part. When

it is internal these marks are not
evident. The Character of inter: & Phlegmasia is
primario
cum Dolore topico, pulsu duro & fan-
:guinis emissa Crusta corticea. This ap-
plies to all Cases of Phlegmasia in general.

The Theory of Phlegmasia is very dif-
: ficult. in every Phlegmasia we perceive
an encreased action of the Arteries of the
two
part inflamed sometimes of the whole
& Arterial System in general. in this
it agrees w: the Febres. but it is bro't
on difficultly & differs in its Symptoms.
1 in being confined to one spot only
2dly It is induced by external Stimuli which
act chiefly on the part to wch they are

applied. But Inflammn: is not always
brot on by stimuli external applied.
Simple Congestion will bring it on. the
Rheumatism depends on previous Congestion.
– these Congestions excite the Reaction
of the Sensorium & thus bring on the
Phenomena of Pyrexia. The Congestn
in like manner depends upon Con:
gestion brót on by Cold stricturing the
Vessels. In all Cases of Inflammation
then I presume Congestion to be present
wh
w: produces a Molestia wh e y Sensorium
exerts itself to remove. This Reaction
of the Sensorium is attended wth w: a cold
Fitt & the Formation of Spasm. It is

in Consequence only of this that the
encreased Impetus of the Blood and in this
action of the Heart is formed. Thus
Phelgmasia & Febres agree, but they
differ in the Phlegm: being accom-
panied w: a Phlogistic Diathesis depen-
ding upon an encreased Force of
the Arteries. This we know from y &
Causes inducing it w: are Stimuli &
Cold. These we know encrease the Tone
of Muscular Fibres. The hard Pulse
likewise shows an encreased
Tension of the Arteries & can depend
on no other Cause. The Phaenomena

of the Blood show this to be the Case. the
Succession of the Coagulable Lymph al-
ways attends Inflammation & is some-
times produced by the Phlogistic Diathe-
sis. These Circumstances chiefly distin-
guish Phlegmasia from Febres. the Spasm
in the Phlegmasiæ is more permanent
than in the Febres. It is surprising that
Nature shd suffer the Spasm to con-
tinue too long when y only Design she
has in view in it is to excite a hot
Fitt to remove the Congestion or Stimu-
lus. But the Operations of Nature are
not always proportioned to y Ends she
has in view. Phlegmasiæ then

is attended w: topical Pharm Venera-
-ted Impetus. this produces encreased
Heat - Tension - Tumor - & Pain. Where
is the Pain seated? we often see it in
parts which have little or no Sensibility
during Health. many Solutions of this
Phænomon have been offered. ole the
Fibres of the Body are originally com-
-pos'd of nervous Fibrils w: are surroun-
-ded w: cellular Membrane. this is
the Case w: the Tendons. in this Case they
are incapable of Excitement by
but by an encreased Degree of Heat
& Tension they acquire Excitement &
Sensibility. Another Solution appears

equally Insensible. The Arteries may
all have Nervous Fibres w^ch. During
Health they have little Sensibility when enta
Phlo. We have some late Experi=
ments w^ch shew us y^t the Arteries are
possessed of muscular Fibres & con=
sequently of Irritability & Sensibility.
- by encreased Heat Pain & Tension we
can easily account for y^e Pain. This is
the most satisfying Rea^n of the Cause of
the Pain. The Pulse becomes full in
Inflammation as Suppuration advances w^ch
depends upon Effusions. Before this takes
place y^e Pulse is generally Hard & is
known by w^ch is called the Sirk in it.

How do Stimuli produce Inflammation?
– by acting directly or by producing
Spasm?: or by both?: ~~and~~ bringing
on Congestion & then 2nd Spasm? I think
the last Supposition most probable.
– This is the general Theory of Inflam:
mation. It is I grant attended w: Difficulties
but it is more probable than Dr: Boerhaave
& Bellini's who supposed that it depended
upon Lentor; Obstructing the
small vessels. But we have no proofs
of this Lentor, nor on the Causes &
Effects of it any ways probationed to
each other. The Coagulable Lymph which
was supposed to be Lentor is a

natural part of the Blood, & is the
Effect not the Cause of Inflam^{n}.
- nor could such a Cause if it existed
produce Inflamm^{n}. The Arteries are
capable of such Distentions as to pour
out red Blood without any Appearances
of Inflammat^{n}. nor can y^{e} Error Loci
produce it as this is Obviated by the
Constraining of the Vessels. See this Doc^{r}.
time more fully overthrown by Dr: Kellie
& Dr: Lawrence who have proved that
Obstruction of Hollow Vessels does not
produce encreased Impetus. The Obstruc-
tion from Spasm is part of y^{e} Consequence
of Inflamm^{n}: It is seated in y^{e} Solids not

in the Fluids where Bellini placed it.

— The chief Effect of increased Impetus is to produce Effusions in different parts. — This is well known to every One Who has seen externally & internally after Inflammation has continued for some time. The Vessels internally are always pouring forth a Halitus. if a part is inflamed in the cellular Texture this Halitus is poured out in an encreased Quantity. This is proved from y Production of Pus. Dr Pringle & Dr Gaber have made Pus from y Serum of the Blood. Pus then is derived from Serum effused into the cellular Membrane. The Ordinary

Habitus is incapable of being converted into Pus. This we know from y Fluid in Dropsies not being changed into purulent matter. Here may y Effusion be in like manner in Inflammation: or in w: no Pus is formed. The Habitus is altered & the vessels return again to their usual State. The formation of Pus is commenced w: a certain degree of Inflammation

We know Effusions to take place from y Structure of the Arteries w: terminate in effusing Vessels.

2 from the size of Tumors.

3 from the Colour of the Matter contained

in them. This is most evident in ye small pox and in all Eruptions where the Matter is contained in ye Cuticle.

2dly from the Exudations of effused Matter on the Surface of internal Viscera when inflamed. but ye most conviv-cing proof of Effusions is 3dly from ye Formation of Pus which is formed from a particular part of the Blood. Pus can never exist without Effusions. Dr Hamilton gins it may, & supposes that it may be found out already formed from ye vessels.

The Event of Inflamm: depends upon ye nature of ye Fluid effused & ye Changes

it undergoes.

Let us first enquire into y^e^ Event of Inflammation. I shall here mention Gaber's Experiments.

1st He found Serum could be converted into Pus out of y^e^ Body. only 1/3 however of the Serum was converted into Pus w^h^ fell to y^e^ Bottom of his Vessel & left a transparent Liquor above.

2dly He found y^e^ it was Coagulable Lymph chiefly y^t^ was changed into Pus, from w^h^ I conclude that Serum will be more or less disposed to y^e^ purulent Fermentation in proportion to the

Quantity of coagulable Lymph it con-
:tains. This I infer from this y: y 2R Ordi:
:nary Habitus contain: & nothing but
dissolved Lymph. when it is only diffused
it, it Lebrnate from it & is thus easily
changed into Pus. the Reason why the
Effusions in Dropsy are so seldom
changed into Pus is owing to y Lymph
not Lebrnating from y Serum. Pus then
in Consequence of Inflamm: depends
upon y encreased Impetus pushing
coagulable Lymph along w serum into Cavities.

2nd Mr Geber found serum when dep:
:rated from the blood was diffirently

disposed to be converted into Pus w:
be attributed to a peculiar Dyscrasia of
the blood at different times & in different
Persons. from y^e Mixture of Bile
Bile &c with Serum be found the pu-
rulent Fermentation much diversified
but he dont tell us in w: Manner.
3: d He found the whole Mass of Blood
when digested together never formed
Pus, but became immediately putrid.
4: th He found y^e Purulent Fermentation
produced no great Change upon y^e Lymph
- it produced a slight Color only, but
it never changed its Qualities w^h Regard
to its Relation to Acid. its coagulated by

them, but never of Serosed the w: them.

– But still he supposes q purulent
Fermentat: is a Tendency towards the
putrid & may be induced by a grea:
ter Degree of Heat or by more Length of
time in contact that it will give a bol:
: bable Alkali & loose its coagulable Qua:
: lities . It were to be wished that he had tried
whether putrid Serum would in like
manner have carried on q purulent
to the putrid Fermentation. Such
putrid Ferments are introduced into the
Body, as in the Plague and in many
kind of Ulcers such as Venereal-Cancers
&c. But the State of the Blood being

given, the Effusions will be varied by
y Tension or Laxity of the Vessels or
by the Ratio they bear to y Impetus
of the Blood. we cannot speak w Certain-
-ty here as we are so ignorant of y Nature
of Secretion. One Effect we can point
out. a great Degree of Laxity produces
peculiar Effects of w: we shall say more here-
-after. Fermentation begins w: y Extrica-
-tion of Air from a fixed to an elastic
State. the more the Fluid to be fermen-
-ted is compressed the slower Fermen-
-tation goes on. Sober sound y purulent
Fermentation attended w y Generation of
Air. But upon covering some Serum

[a]. the State of the Blood and the
Effects being given the Formation of
Pus will be varied by the Degree of
Heat, & by the Nature of the Ferment
acting upon the effused Fluids. -

In w: Bil be found y^e Pathoesis wanton
slower. in he w^ch filled some Vessels
w^th serum & sealed them Hermetically
the Consequence of this was y^e y^e pursuit:
Fermentation went on slower still.

now effused Fluids will be prevented
into Pus in proportion to y^e laxity
of the Vessels they are contained in,
in favouring more or less y^e Intrication
of Air. (a)

Effusions will be varied by Absorp:
tion. if the effused Fluid is only Halitus
no Stagnation will ensue & it will be
again absorbed. if the Halitus contains
a strong Impregnation of Lymph or Pus

it only differed, it will be changed into
Pus. the thinner parts are generally
absorbed while the Pus is forming. the
Habitus may influence the formation
of Pus considerably either in quickening
it, or meliorating its Qualities. the
Absorbents sometimes cease to act from
an Atonia. they are irritable and
contractile Vessels in a healthy State. a
Loss of their Tone stops Absorption, &
thus conduces towards the Formation of
Pus. these are the chief Circumstances
which determine the Nature of Effusions.

I shall now speak of y^e Phenome-
na w^h take place in Inflamation.

- In moderate Inflations there is no Effusion but Halitus containing little or no Lymph. This Fluid is easily absorbed and the Inflamm[n]: is resolved. This is one of the Terminations of Inflammation.

- The greater or Lesser Degree of Tension or Laxity likewise conduces to vary the Absorption of this Halitus. The Cellular Texture is of different Degrees of Firmness or Laxity and from this is more or less easily dilated. The more lax the Vessels, the more frequent the Effusions - hence y Reason why Inflammations happen chiefly in cellular Membrane of a loose soft Texture.

D^r Cleghorn found in 4 Bodies 4: he
dissected that died of Tertians 4 Amentum
& adhesions generally filled w: purul-
ent Matter. while in more solid parts
he found no Appearances of Pus. all
Observations concur in fixing Abscesses
in adhesive Membranes, hence we find
them most frequently under the Skin.
- Inflamm: in the Fundus never ends
in Suppuration. the Reason of this is owing
to their Fibres not being connected with
loose cellular Texture. Inflamm:
is mostly seated in common Membrane
such as the Joints - Pleura - Menings
& the Brain & the Parenchymatous Inflam-

=mations are of a different nature from
those as we shall say hereafter. The
Event of Inflamm.n in these thin
Membranes is greatly varied by their
Contiguity to Ext parts. The Meninges
of the Brain never terminate
in Suppuration except when an
Inflamm.n in it arises from a
Wound or Contusion. The Pleura &
Peritoneum often end in Suppuration
from y^e Vicinity of the l.^ks w: the Lungs
& the 2.^nd w: the Bowels.

Suppuration occurs in Cases where
the Vessels are wounded ch w: is owing to
encreased Impetus & laxity both the

being indured . 2ndly Suppurations takes
place in sound vessels when y^e Intestines
is strong enó to pour out Suppura-
ting matter 3d: It occurs when y^e cha-
lents open into lax parts . 4th: It occurs
when nothing but Serum is poured out
if red Globules are poured out no
Suppuration can be formed . 5th: an
encreased Degree of Heat is necessary
for Suppuration . 6th Absorption is
necessary for Suppuration, to carry off
the fine Serum w^ch retards the Forma-
tion of Pus from the Lymph . all these
Circumstances are capable of great

Phlegmasia

variation, & on this may depend the different nature of Tumor & Abscess. But I leave this subject to be prosecuted more fully by yourselves. —

2dly: does Sanguene depend?

It will occur 1st: When y Impetus of the Blood is so great as to pour out putrescent matter. This happens generally when the Blood is dissolved the red Globules & adhere to y coagu-lable Lymph ordinarily in such a man-ner as to prevent their being effused.

2nd: When the Force of the Arteries is

so weakned as to admit of great
Effusions. both these Circumstances often
occur together. 3.d When the Laxity
of the vessels is so very great as to admit
of the Extrication of Air Putrefaction
will be greatly encreased 4.th When
the Blood is tainted w.th a putrid
Ferment 5.th when the Glandulous
are affected w.th an Atonia 6.th When
a sustentaculum Degree of Heat takes
place in any part. all these Circum-
stances forward the Putrefaction of our
Fluids.

The Atonia of the Arteries joined

th
w: encreased Impetus are sufficient to
any
being an Gangrene without Ulcer:
:ment whatever. Pain itself without Other
Causes is sufficient to induce this Nosos.
e
Does y encreased Impetus destroy
the Texture of the part inflamed? I
shall not determine this Question.

Scirrus is another Termination
2
of Inflammation. on w: does it de:
:pend? I shall not say, but leave it
to your Ingenuity to enquire into. I
shall speak of some Other Termination of
Inflamation hereafter.

I shall now treat of the Genera
& Species of Phlegmasia. They are either

External or Internal. I shall distin-
guish them by the Organs they affect.
- The Internal are divided into Phleg-
mon & Erisipelas.

Phlegmon is attended w: an elevated
circumscribed circular Tumor w: is of
a clear putty intense Redness w: is per-
manent & dont disappear by pressure. joined
to this there is a Tenseness - Smoothness &
Splendor of the Skin. - a stinging
pulsatory pain. it ends in Suppuration
or Collections of matter w: lie immediately
under the Skin

Erisepelas is attended w: little Tumor

Tumor or Elevation of the Integuments. It is not circumscribed but extends irregularly. The Redness is less bright than Erysipelas & appears of a Purple for a time. Some Erythroza Yellowness is mixed with the Redness. I can't say I ever saw it although it may be the case. It has likewise Splendor - is covered with Moisture - is attended with little Pain or Pulsation - is known by Heat & Smarting. It does not end in Suppuration but terminates in watery Blisters.

The Phlegmon is seated in the larger Vessels under the Skin & Muscles

It is attended w^th all the Symptoms we have mentioned . It depends on previous Congestion w^ch is confined to particular Vessels .

The Vesicles is an Affection of Serous Vessels w^ch communicate only w^th the Rete Mucosum w^ch is internal between the cellular Texture & the Cuticle . It is produced by acrid Matters applied externally or by acrid Matters effused under the Cuticle . from this you will easily understand the Reason of all y^e Symptoms we have mentioned as belonging to it . — But we often see both

both these kinds of Inflamm^{n}: comm:
:bined in producing the Ervisipelas —
Phlegmonides. The Symptoms here are
confounded. There are y^{e} only Difficulties
w^{ch}: we have to consider. The Arthral:
:mia cannot be reduced to either of these
Heads. It is a Phlegmon sui Generis
. It approaches nearest to the Phlegmon
in depending upon Congestion w^{ch}: we said
was characteristic of Phlegmon. The Parotis
& Bubo are a Genus of Phlegmasiæ
different from the common Phlegmon.
— The Arthritis (by w^{ch}: I understand the
Rheumatis^{m} & Gout) differ likewise from the
Phlegmon in y^{e} manner we formerly said

Phlegmasiæ

From ẅ has been said upon will see ye
Absurdity of Dr Boerhaave's Doctrine who
divides Inflammn: from the Fœtor of the
vessels it affects. he Makes Phlegmon
in the red vessel & Erisipelas in a smaller
Order of Vessels. But we can conceive
of no such thing. It is impossible for
one
sett of these vessels to be affected without
the other, or if they are it will give
a Difference in the Degree & not ye kind
in Inflammation. He talks too of
the Oedema Callidum, but I know
of no such thing. There is ẅ: Authors
call ye Oedema Frigidum. but this differs
widely from Phlegmon. —

I come now to internal Inflammations.
These must be divided into different
Genera from y^e nature of y^e Organs they
affect. Some divide them from their
nature into Phlegmon & Erisipelas.
but no internal Erisipelas can take
place according to y^e History we have
given of it. Effusions may be made into
y^e Lamella of certain Membranes but
these are widely diffirent from y^e Inflations
we see on the Skin. Dr Lowsin talks
of an Erisipelas of the Lungs, & endea-
vours to prove it by its being cured
by an Erisipelas breaking out on

on the Skin. But this is a solitary
fact & we may therefore refuse it upon
the whole I deny the existence of inter-
nal Erisipelas except it be in the
Alimenta? Canal w: we know is
ch
exposed to the action of Acrids. It is
th
besides covered w: a Skin or Epidermis
somewhat analagous to the Cuticle
ch
w: is y usual seat of Erisipelas.
But even supposing Erisipelas did
of no
take place in the Canal we know Marks
that w: indicate it to us.

Is there any Foundation for the
Membranous & parenchymatous Division

of Inflammn: ? Lauvauge has introduced it. there is a Subposition w: points out a Distinction between them, but it is hard to find it Out, or to take w: parts are Membranæ: or Parenchymat Lauvauge has run into some Errors on this Subject. Further they may both be the Same at Once. I know of no Marks y: distinguish the Phrenetis from the Cephalitis Save of w: is an Affection of the Membranæ the Other of y: Parenchyma: Substance of the Brain. In y: Uterus Membran: or parenchym: Author disagree About it, I no external Symp. toms

are able to tell. But even supposing
we were capable of distinguish^g them
w: and w: it answer^s? for I am apt
to imagin that the Paranchym:
Inflamm^n always moved from y:
Membranous. if it does take plan
alone its Symptoms Cure must be
different from w^t we imagine. it
soon terminates in Abscess without
any pain, w^h Abscess by becoming
fluid may stimulate the Membran:
around it, & thus induce Inflamma:
: tion.

There are two general Laws of Inflam:
mation viz: One depend: on Congestion
the other upon Irritabili. the Inflam:
mations from the 1st Class follow more
immediately under our notice, we
shall therefore discuss it in particu:
larly. The general Indication in Cure
of Inflamma: is to remove the
Spasm 2d: we laid succeded the
Congestion. The Removal of this
leads us to a 2d: Indication viz:
to take off the Inflam: 3d Diathesis
4th
viz: is done by removing all Irritation

I beg the Antiphlogistic Regimen in the
general wch you are now acquainted w:
- the only Remedy to be thought of
is the use of Cold wch: shd: be applied
in a moderate Degree so as to lessen
the Stimulus arising from Heat. how
far may Cold may be applied? we
shd Cold induced the Inflam:?
diathesis. how does it remove it
in the Small Pox? This is a diffi:
cult Question, & may seem to embarrass
our Systems a little. I leave my Solution
of it to your own Ingenuity.
a principal Remedy in the Cure of
Inflam: is Blood: Letting. It

Operates only by taking off Tension.
this, the advantage of a large Orifice
of bleeding at Deliqui.m hæmic
sufficiently prove. The Doctrines of
Derivation & Revulsion are now explo:
:ded. The Effects of Blood:Letting show
us that Inflam.n depends upon an
increased Force of the Arteries. This
is reasoning in a Circle but is likewise
less true as both Propositions can
be proved Separately. How great must
the Quantity of Blood drawn be? It
is hard to reduce this Question to any
Principles. we must always

be influenc: by the vigour of y^e Systems
the Violence of the Symptoms and
the Nature of the Organ affected
this may be taken away
in certain Cases w^th Safety & Advantage.
- When is Bloodletting unsafe? no
Rule can be established. we have
a
seen it do Good ony 9: day of Pleura:
nis if Blood has been let on the first
three or four days without Advantage
in
- But all such Cases Jugulars & Brach:
ons of red Blood especially in Peripneu:
, ch ny
mon: ~~Blood will not~~.
however no Harm can arise from
it
Attempting in small Quantities,

Unless we do Nature busy in
performing a Cure By a plentiful
Evacuation or by other Means
when other Organs are affected. if
this th: be the Case Blood Letting will be
attended th w: great Danger. I am no
Friend to excessive Bleeding.
I have seen two or three Hydropes
Rectorii arise from it. Bleed=
letting certainly favours ye drawing
off of red Globules th w: always disposes
to Dropsies.
Topical Evacuations are much
safer & more Efficacious than

general Bleeding as it attains:
mediately on the seat of Inflammn:
removes the Tension & Spasm of the
part affected. Cupping Glasses are
the best as they draw off both a
sufficient & determined quantity of Blood.

The Tension of the part affected
may be relieved by Blisters and by
all the Rubefacientia. Thus in the
Rheumatism the pain is excessive
when the Inflammn: is confined to y
Tendons but when Effusions are
induced the Tension of y vessels wh:
were primarily affected is taken

Obs. Now Blisters are very useful
in promoting their Effusions. I infer it
from this, y^t Blisters act chiefly as
Topical Evacuants w^ch the^y induce
us to apply them as near as poss:
ble to the seat of Inflamm^n: as well to
evacuate more as to prevent morbi:
mula^r Effects from them. Cantharides
are usually mostly for Blisters but Other
Acrids will answer full as well. Dr
Storh found a Ranunculus very
useful in the Rheumatism. I have
often found Mustard when applied
pretty strong bring on a Blister etc

Case. we must diffuse it a good deal to Abviate & lessen its Stimulus - it Operates very suddenly & never produces Strangury.

It is of no importance to have a Blister running. the sooner an Excavation is made the better. but when Inflam: is confined to one Spot we must have the Discharge open for some time, as fresh Blisters cannot be applied. the cerido such as Mustard seed &c: always be preferred to the Canthaides when we want to ~~do~~ have a Blister running for some time, as they are less apt to

Heal Soon.

Warm Bathing has been found very useful in taking off Inflam.n - It acts chiefly on the Cuticle upon the numerous Extremities of the Nerves wch terminate under it, & by this means takes off the Tension from the whole System. But is not yet Heat hurtful by irritating the System & thus encreasing the Inflam.y Diathesis?

Dr Wintringham found it hurtful in the Rheumatism. It never does he used till Bleeding has been premised or 'till late in the Disease. I have seen it do Harm in Phlegmons.

It is common to impregnate Baths
the
w: Medicinal Herbs. But I doubt
whether they communicate any Virtue
to the water. They are generally Acrid
Aromatic Matter, & if they have
any Virtue it is of the Antispasmodic
kind, but they are never applied
in Large enough Quantities to do any
Service. The warm Water alone does
all the Service we could wish for.

Are there any Antispasmodic
Applications? Camphor has been
considered as One. It is a powerful
Sedative, & in its Effluvia may penetrate
very deep, but notwithstand. I never

does any Antispasmodic effects from it in the Inflam: Spasm. In the Rheumatism it gives Ease as a Sedative & not as an Antispasmod: — the Vol. Sp^rs & Oil does every thing we could wish for from Camph:

℥ Opium useful in Inflamma. tions. ℥ brings on an Atonia & in: Lays the Foundation for Gangrene & makes it a doubtful Medicine before it brings on ly: Atonia it acts as a tonic & aggravates all the Symptoms. ℥ changes Acute into Chronic Rheu: matisms. —

Refrigerant & Astringent

Medicines have been employd ex-
: ternally with a good deal of Success. The
Sulphat: of Potassii has been much
used for this purpose. The too free
use of them may favour Gangrene
- they shd be used therefore very
cautiously

Internal Medicines.

- These are Diluents (explained the
Operation of these before. When given
warm they are powerful in resolving
Inflammation. Inflammation: ensues
: on the Sensibility of the whole System

to Cold, & that warmer Drinks than usual are necessary. we know from Experience that they do relax the whole System. this Tea Drinker can witness.

Are the nauseating Emetics use-ful in Inflamm.ry Diseases? if they excite the extreme Vessels they ought to encrease the Impetus & Inflam-matⁿ: to that à priori we are led to condemn them. But Dr Pringle has lately found them very useful in Cases of Inflammⁿ, & I think I have seen them used wth advantage. they restore a Perspiration to y Surface & open the Fever wth attends Inflammⁿ

so that I w^d recommend them to
y^r Loyal.

May Opiates be used internally.
I have always found them Useful.
they encrease the Sthenic Diathesis -
by their tonic power especially when
given in small Doses. There are some
Cases in w^h the Irritation from pain
or Cough render them necessary under
some Restrictions of w^h we shall say
more hereafter.

as to Suppuration & Gangrene I
have nothing new to say. I refer you
to practical Authors for a History of them.

Suppuration is an Operation of Nature

however much we may talk of
Suppurat: & Medicines, Gulban: m. Fig:
Purious &c have no Efficacy except
it be by promoting the Heat and
Laxity of the part, & Bread & Milk
will answer both these Intentions.

This finishes the general Cure
of Inflammation. I shall now
speak of the particular Phlegmasiæ
& begin w: the internal Ones. I
shall confine myself only to their
Diagnosis & Cure, as I have nothing
new to add upon their Histories.
- I shall begin w: the Head & spread
downwards.

This is either Membranous
or Parenchymatous. but the Symptoms
do not admit of our distinguishing
them. the slow Respiration seems
rather to indicate the Parenchym:
than the Membranous: but this
Observation wants more Facts than
I have seen to confirm it.

They are seldom Idiopathic
except when they arise from extr:
:nal Incidents such as Insolation
Wounds, Contusions &c. Phrenetic
affections are generally Symptomatic
when Idiopathic Inflammatory

are seldom to be cured. There may
be a maniac state independent of
an encreased impetus of the blood.
- Phrenetic Affections are generally
connected with Fever especially in those
in which the Sedative or Stimulant powers
greatly prevail. Q. is to be done in
these Cases? Are we to attend to the
Fever or the Inflamm. of the Brain?
we must compound Practice. in the
Beginning of them we may bleed,
but after the Disease is a little ad=
vanced Bleeding is hurtful. This finishes
all that I had to say on y Phrenetis.
C

Ophthalmia

This is a topical Disease It is seldom attended with Fever. general Bleeding therefore does no service in it. topical Bleeding alone must be ordered here.

There is no Effusion in Opthal: mia but a simple Accumulation.

Hence the Application of Astringents is safe chiefly in these kinds of Inflammation especially after proper Evacuation have been used.

But Opthalmia is not al. ways a topical affection. It is often

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connected w: the stomach & lower
Extremities, but more especially
the w: the first. I have seen many
Instances of a remarkable Connection
between the Eyes & Stomach in
a great number of Patients. I
shall explain the Theory of this
hereafter. in those Cases of Ophthal-
mia we must pay great Attention
to the State of y^e Stomach. 1a.

Ophthalmias are often Intermit-
ting & are to be cured only by the
Bark. the Ophthalmia may appear
to be constant but has nevertheless

regular Examination & Symptoms &c:
may be discovered by close Attention
to them for some time. The Urine
sometimes indicates them by Deposits
of Sediment.

The last Observation I have to
make on y^e Opthalmia is y^t it
sometimes
Depends on Acrimony deposited
on the Ciliar: or mucous Glands &c:
excite an Inflammation in the Eyes.
- these are not always of y^e Scro=
phulous kind. They are to be cured by
Medicines that Operate on y^e whole
System. Evacuations are hurtful. The

Salt water & Bark are ỹ only
in ỹ Scrophulous Opthalmia
Medicines to be depended on: ỹ
But ~~the Cathartics~~ Recourse must
be had to Mercurials & gentle
Salivations, ~~& Blisters~~ When
the Opthalmia arises from ỹ Cause
we have been speaking of. —

Synonyme has employed ℈ss to every case of difficult Deglutition or Respiration, but this is very improper. By Angina I mean an Inflammn: of the Fauces. The most Ordinary Case is a Cold constricting the Fauces externally determines the Fluids to flow more copiously to ℈ internally Fauces. Anginas Peripneumonic & Rheumatism constitute 19 out of 20 of the Inflammn: Diseases. This arises from these parts being most exposed to Cold wch we know induces Congestion & all the Symptoms of Inflammation

The internal Membrane of y Fauces
is a Mucous Membrane. This
Mucus is a Vehicle of Aereal
more especially of our expired Respira-
tion. When this is effused it retar-
ds the increases Irritation & Inflammation
the Effects of this Inflammation appear
chiefly in the Conglories of Vessels in
the Tonsils. & of this I shall treat more
particularly. It has received diffe-
rent names from the different Degrees in
it affects the Fauces. It generally ex-
tends to the Larynx or Pharynx &
sometimes affects the Muscles of De-

: glutition . all these Affections con:
stitute but diffirent Degrees of the
same Disease.

I said the mucus of the Glands of ye
Fauces was the ~~food~~ vehicle of Conti:
:mony. this we have many proofs of.
all Exanthematous Fevers affect the
Glands. the Diarrhoea attends ye
Exanthema depend on Contimony determi:
:ned to the mucous glands of ye Gutts.
But Contimony is more disposed to hab
it the ye Glands of ye Throat. now as
these are more exposed to Cold than
ye Bowels we must not be surprized
that its Discharge is often checked here

by which means the Angina is
kept on.

There may be a Specific Contagion af-
fecting the Fauces or w: gives Rise to y
putrid Sore Throat. Dr Mayham
& Dr Fothergill have treated it in
a very full & accurate Manner.
I have nothing new to add upon it.
— It is to be cured by Peruvian Bark.
Bleeding proves prejudicial in it.

It is of the greatest Importance
to distinguish y Malignant Sore
Throat from y Inflammatory. they
are often confounded toge. thus. y Inflam.
Angina sometimes proves Gangrenous

as well as the Malignant. Le D^r
Huxham upon this. I have seen an
Angina epidemic here w^ch was attended
w^th Gangrenata that never ter-
minated in Gangrene. The best Symptoms
to distinguish the Inflamm: Angina
from y^e Malignant are 1^mo considerable
Fever - 2^do full pulse & 3^tio all y^e usual
Marks of Inflammat^n. In the Malign^t
Angina there is 1^mo little Fever 2 weak
pulse & 3 great Prostration of Strength
- when these Symptoms are compli-
cated w^th any of the Inflam^y Symptoms
Bleeding may be used w^th Advantage.
4^to Children are most subject to the

Malignant than the Inflam^{y}: . Odds
vice versa. 5^{ly}: Coughs attend the
Gangrenous Angina, but every Asp:
pearance of it do: not indicate the
Malignant Angina to be present:
I have seen Aphthous White Specks
on the Tonsils & Uvula in y^{e} purely
Inflam^{y}: Angina & have ordered Blue:
ding in such Cases wth great Advantage
— Aphthæ may happen in any affec:
tion of the mucous Glands. It attends all
the Exanthemata more especially the
Small pox. Coughs then I maintain
alone are no proofs of y^{e} Dangerous
Angina, Unless they appear very soon

" O Fiume, o Colli o Rive
" Quanto Invidia vi porto
" O verdi Lauri, o pallidette Olive
" Del mio dolce diporto
" Voi vi godete, ed io sospiro a torto.

Vid: Fasso Vol: 2: f: 223

L. G: L. Aug: 3.° 1768.

- have a livid Aphearance and
are accompanied w: all y^e other Malig:
mant Symptoms we before Spoke of.

I have Nothing new to add Upon
the Cure of the Inflam: Angina. You
will find it amply treated of in all
Practical Writers.

The Inflamat: Affection of the Lungs are of more Importance. They have 3 different seats 1: in y mucous membranes of y Bronchiæ 2: in the Parenchym: or cellular Substance of the Lungs 3: in y Pleura especially in that part of it w: forms y Covering of y Lungs. but it extends to the Mediastin: Pericardium. & all y parts with w: it extend over y Ribs & cover the Diaphragm. the 1st of these is called a Catarrhal Peripneumony & is attended w: a Cough & Spitting I shall treat of it under the Proflavia. the 2d

& 3ds: are always complicated as
far as we can judge from dissections.
Physicians have imagined they could
distinguish them. The Dolor Gravitatis
indicates the 2nd especially when at-
tended wh: a full soft pulse. The 3d species
may be called Pleuro-peripneumony.
Can an Inflamn: of ye Pleura wh:
covers the Ribs be distinguish'd from
the Membrane wh: covers ye Lungs?
- all the Symptoms of Pleurasy often
appear & yet no Appearance of an
Inflamn: of ye Pleura wh: covers the
Ribs. But I believe the Pleura
alone may be affected. Mr: Eller

of Berlin denies this, & says we
never find the Peritoneum inflamed
or affected in Inflammn: of the
Bowels. . Why then do? the Pleura
wch: covers the Ribs wch: is so analagous
to the Peritoneum be subject to Inflam:
:mation? But this proves too much,
much; for the Pleura is more liable
to Variations from Impetus - exter:
:nal Violence &c than y Peritoneum.
- When that part of y Pleura is in:
flamed wch: forms y Pericardium we know
it by extreme pain & palpitation of the
Heart & Syncope. we also know when
y part of it wch: covers the Diaphragm

is inflamed. W: are y^r Diagnostic
marks of this? - for my part I
never saw the Delirium or Risus
sardonicus D: Boerhaave talks so
much of. nor do even dissections
show these Symptoms to belong to it.

Ludi tis

- I never saw this Disease, & believe
it seldom or never happens. D: Senac
has described it you may consult him
upon it. all I aim at you see in
these Lectures is to deliver Something
new of my own. it w: employ a
12 Month to give full Histories of
every Disease. —

No time can be limited for the Resolution of this Disease. it will depend upon the Nature of the Effusions of w:ch we spoke before.

Bleeding often cures this Disease

tt wont any Discharge from the Lungs. but few of them ever cease except w. some Discharg from the Lungs of some kind. It is y^e^ natural & often the necessary Crisis of the Disease. Bleeding (unless it is carried to very great Excess) does not dethroup the Expectoration, but on the contrary Rather promotes it.

What is y^e^ Matter expectorated.?

There is an Excretion of mucous matter from the Lungs wh resembles Pus. This we prove from Catarrhs. but even Pus may be discharged like=wise. the Ordinary Rabies may be so increased as to be converted into Pus. But why are not y^{e} Effusions wh we find in Inflammations poured out into y^{e} cellular Texture likewise? This is a difficult Question, & cannot be re=solved 'till we are more fully acquain=ted wth the Structure of the Lungs.

In Confirmation of its being Pus discharged in Peripneum: De Haen has given us several Dissections in wh

He found no Appearance of Ulcers
in the Patient had Spit up for
for many months. I dont sup-
pose w^h Dr Glaen that this Pus was
found out from y^e Arteries, but was
formed from Ralitus effused in an
unusual Quantity.

Besides the Obstin: Termina-
tions of Peripneumony Resolution —
Inflamation - Gangrene & Schirrus
there is a 5^th viz: an Effusion of red
Globules into the cellular Texture
of the Lungs. When this is y^e Case
y^e Circulation of y^e Blood is Obstructed

& immediately suffocation is brót on.

- This Termination is very frequent

It has been mistook for Gangrene.

Morgani has many Disections

that tend to confirm this.

The Pleura & Membrane lining

the Lungs are often inflamed & yet the

Respiration continues very free. from this

we may infer that in Cases of very

difficult Respiration We may always

pronounce an Effusion to be present

especially if they are attended w^th anxiety

these pain. It is from the Respiration

only I form my Opinion of y^e Danger

is an Italian Author

of my Patient. Pain & hard Pulse
are no Signs of Danger. The difficul-
ty of Breathing is y^e only Symptom
in w^ch Th: Alamus in Peripneumonies as
it always denotes Effusions to have
taken place.

But there is a 6^th Termination
of Peripneumony taken notice off by
Boerhaavii (a). It is known by a hard
Pulse - pain in the side insomuch y^t
the Patient cánt lie on it - consti-
ant Fever encreased by Eating. Hee
Hē calls it a Paraphlenritis. It differs
from the Phthisis in having a hard
Pulse - in having no Sputum - little Cough

& in the patient; not being able to lie
upon y^e^ pained side. The Reverse is y^e^ Case
in the Phthisis.
He attributes these Symptoms to a
Schirrus w^ch^ remains in y^e^ Pleura.

To these I shall add a 7^th^ Term:
nation viz: the Hydrops Pectoris. we
always find a Serous Fluid poured out
into y^e^ Cavity of the Thorax in Patients
who die of Peripneumon. especially if
proper Bleeding has been used in
the Beginning.

Cure.

This is well understood. Blood: Lett:
is generally used w^th^ Advantage. but it
is often superseded by Blisterings.

Dr Eller of Berlin

Is Purging useful in Peripneumony?

Sydenham condemns it absolutely. But a late writer (a) tells us he has used it w: great advantage. This perhaps arises from his great Antipathy to Bleeding after the 3d or 4th day. I have had too little Experience of this Remedy to recommend it to you. I think it w: relax the pulmonic Vessels, & thus prove Service-able: it was to do great a Degree as to dispose the Expectoration.

Are Emetics useful? The French recommend them, but I never saw

Acum and the w: advantage.

Pectorals act only as Diluents.

They are never given in sufficient

Quantities to invisicate Acrid

Mucus.

The Acrid pectorals such as Hyosp

hemoniac &c encrease the

inflam: Diathesis & do Mischief.

Squills are much used as pecto:

rals, but may they not operate as

Emetics only? I think they do.

Oils do no service in small

Quantities they are given. &c Some

Peripneumony

Patients can bear them in a greater.

are Opiates useful in y Peripneu-
=mony? in the Beginning of
it they are ~~not~~ hurtful. the brin:
=na Physicians tell us they give them
however very early in this Disease.
— the Cough aggravates the inflam:
=ma: & affection, Opiates by checking
this ~~Cough~~ may ~~do~~ gives considerable
Relief. —

The Intestines are in some cases
subject to Erisipelas from acrid
matter applied to them, but we
know of no Symptoms that distin-
-guish it from the Phlegmon, nor if
we did, w: it lead to any new meth
of cure.

Inflamm: of these Viscera are
easily known by the acute pain. but
they may & do happen wout any
pain or Fever preceding. Dissections
sufficiently indicate this. Such In:
:flamm: are distinguish'd by these two

Enteritis

Marks. 1st Leg happening in Inter-
mitt. Fevers w: are tending towards
Continual ones, or in all Marshy
Fevers. See Dr: Lind & Dr Cleghorn in
Confirmation of this. 2nd by y^e^ small-
-ness & weakness & Irregularity of the
Pulse, joined w: a painful Tension all
over y^e^ Abdomen, & a peculiar Cast
of the Countenance w^th^ I can't describe
- It is an Expression of Anxiety & Ner-
-ved w^th^ staring Eyes. & livid Lips. The Tension
of the Abdomen depends upon a tonic
Contraction of the Abdominal Mus-
-cles. It extends too to y^e^ Peritonæum

Membranes show their Pains and
in their blind Extremities as in y:
Rheumatism. The Navel is of-
:ten the seat of pain in y Intestines
w: proves that the Peritoneum is
often affected w: this Tunicum as
well as the Muscles. from this you
see the great use of topical Bleed-
:ing - Blistering & Fomentations applied
to the external Region of y Belly.
- Authors have spoke much of the
Symptoms of Inflam: in y Pneum - Can:
creas - &c - but I know of no Symptoms
w: characterize them, & shall therefore
say them over. —

Dr. Boerhaave Treatise on
this Disease abounds in Absurdities.
- He supposes Inflam.n may be
seated in the vena Porta or ꝯ
Hepatic artery. but Anatomists
find no marks of Sensibility or Irri-
:tability in the vena Porta. Inflam.
affections must be confined to ꝯ Hepatic
artery. great Congestions happen
every day in the vena Porta & yet
nothing like Inflam.n ensues. these Con:
:gestions may undergo a purulent
Fermentn: & by Irritating the
Membranes of ꝯ Liver bring on

Inflammation in it. Inflammation
in the Lungs depend upon y same cause.
Inflammation is generally lea:
:ted on the Gibbous or convex part
of the Liver under the Ribs inso:
:much that it is hard to distinguish
it from the Pleurasy. What are the
Diagnostic
Marks? The only one to Inflammation
on is the Decubitus. the patient
can lie upon the affected side only.
Whereas in the Pleurasy he can lie
on the Opposite side only. —

Under this I include all affections of the joints. I shall divide it into two principal Species. Rheumatism and Podagra. I have delivered the General Theory of the first under the Head of Inflammation. The whole System is always more or less affected in the Rheumatism. The pain is wandering & seldom remains long in one place. on w: does this depend? - when a Diathesis Phlogistica affecting the whole System w: is the principal Disease. upon this acc: general Bleeding may be very useful - I formerly recommended topical Bleeding.

only, but I have since altered my
Opinion & Practise. topical Bleeding
may palliate Symptoms & alleviate y
pain, but general Bleeding is ne:
:cessary for a radical Cure in Order entire:
:ly to take off the phlogistic Diathesis.
— the Advantages of topical Bleeding
are not so Great as we might suppose.
- it at best gives a tedious Cure. Gene:
:ral Bleeding hastens the Cure. It should al:
:ways be proportioned to the Degree of Inflam:
:mat: Diathesis present in the System.

In Sweating useful in y Rheu:
-matism? The late Dr Clark recommended
it very highly. It is liable to all the

Objections we formerly took notice
of, except that it can not encrease
internal Determination as in those Cases
where Viscera are inflamed. if Sweat-
ting aggravated the Symptoms Dr Clark always
intermitted it a while & repeated Bleeding.
- at any rate J. should not be attempt-
ted till after Bleeding. Letting has been
used, nor should any Sudorifics but
the most gentle kind be given. Wine
- Heat &c should be strictly avoided. Jam
requainted w: a Physician who follows
this Practise w: the most desirable Success
- J. should be carried on by Doses

Powder. The Jurucuana in ℈ ss doses
medicine that Operates here. Sometimes
the Opium may contribute to relieve
the extreme distress. I believe then
when the whole sweating may be
used ℔ss: Advantage after Bleeding has
been premised, especially if we find
no ill Consequences of it after passing
it 12 hours. It shd always be conti-
:nued for 24 or 48 hours if we would wish
to procure any Benefit from it.

In Nosology this Disease must be
united w: the Arthritis:

Hitherto we have had but little success
in establish[g] a Theory or a regular
Practise in this Disease. I never
knew any two Physicians who agreed
in their Opinions of it. I hope I shall
be able to give you something new
upon it.

For a History of the Disease See
D[r] Sydenham. I shall only distin-
:guish it from the Rheumatism by the
following Marks.

1: By the time of Life it affects. Young

(a) This is rather an early period. few are subject to it till 40. if it comes on before or at 35 it generally shortens life.

People are seldom affected with Gout.
it seizes few people till the Age of
35, w^ch (a) Dr Cheyne properly marks out
as y^e meridian of Life. the Rheum:
:matism happens between y^e Ages
of 15 - and 35 generally. —

2^nd by their Causes. the Rheumatis: seldom
appears without an evident Cause prati:
:cularly Cold. the Gout is ushered in by
Causes w: have no Relation to Cold.

3^rd by the Symptoms preceding the Attack of
the Disease. the Rheumatism is only pre:
:ceded by the ordinary Symptoms of a
Fever. the Gout is preceded for y^e most

part w:th some disease in the stomach.

1.st By the seat of the pain. the Gout 9 times out of 10 affects the Feet especially the great Toe. rarely it attacks the Fingers. the Rheumatism often reaches beyond the Ankles. or Wrists.

2.d By the Fixedness of the pain. the Gout remains for several Days in one spot. the Rheumatism changes its seat often & affects more pleasy & one at once.

3.d By the Gout is distinguished from Rheumatism by being followed with

- Disorders of the Stomach & Head af-
-ter the violence of the pain ceases.

- This is very rare in G: Rheumatism
altho' I have seen or twice seen it
but when it produced very violent
Symptoms & often improves mortal.
such cases

- These marks when strictly Attend-
-ed to will always furnish a Distinc-
-tion between the Gout & Rheumatism.

Proximate Cause.

This has been attributed to a
morbific matter in the Constitution.
- There is no Opinion more universal
in Physic than this. I have observed this

notion & have been looked upon as
a romantical absurd Fellow for it.
- I reject the Existence of Morbific
Matter ; because it is entirely
hypothetical & we have no proofs of
it. the Matter found in y Joints
is the Effect not y Cause of y Disease.
- the Hypothesis first took its Rise from
the Universality of Lues in our
late Systems of Physic. formerly all
pain was attributed to this Source, but
our late Improvements in y Knowledge
of the Nervous System has shown us y
Absurdity of this Doctrine.

(a) Chronic Disease we grant is
Bendilary. But then this breaks
out at once, & dont continue
inactive in ij Constitutions 'till beyond
the Age of 35.

2ly: Physicians disagree Abouty Nature
of this Morbific Matter. Jewish Men-
tion 40 different Opinions about the
Quality of this Matter.

We cannot infer the Existence of
Morbific Matter from ye Disease
being Hereditary. This depends upon
certain Conformation of System, as we
see in the Epilepsy & Phthisis. (a)

Contagion has been advanced in
favour of Morbific Matter, but there
are no proofs of the Gout's being
contagious. Vanswieten stories
upon this Subject are ridiculous

as I we often see it brought on in a few minutes after drinking a glass of wine. the wine here cannot could not generate a morbific matter in this short interval of time. —

in the higest Degree & prove nothing.
we every day see thousand Examples
of Persons exposed to it & yet do
not receive it. I conclude then y
the Disease is not contagious. &
therefore cant depend on Morbid matter.

3:d The Phenomena of y Disease
are by no means reconcileable
th
w: the notions of Morbific matter (as
- how often do Passions of y mind -
& hard study induce it suddenly ! surely
Morbific Matter w: act more uniform:
:ly- Besides we see it suddenly remo:
:ved from one part of y Body to y other

by a Light or any other Emotion of
the Mind. could morbific matter be removed from
in these Cases from one part to another?
- I once knew the Oil of Camphor
when applied to y^e^ Ankle remove it
immediately to the opposite Ankle,
when applied to y^e^ Ankle it had moved
to; by the Application of y^e^ same Oil
removed to y^e^ Knee, surely no Morbific
matter could be translated or
secreted thus suddenly. Or often does
it drove from y^e^ Stomach by Stimuli
- How how can no these act? they
have no power of destroying. Morbid

matter. Is it not reasonable to
suppose that they produce their
effects by obviating the atonia of
y stomach on w: the Gout depends.

In a word all the Theories that
have hitherto been proposed, abound w:
such palpable absurdities that I
think there can be no occasion to
refute them.

We suppose a morbid matter
present we must call in certain mot:
ons in the System to act: for y Symptoms
of the Gout. The Theory I am about
to offer will tend still further to shew

the Absurdity of Morbific Matter

I shall deliver my Opinions upon this Subject in two or three Propositions.

1. The Gout is a Disease of the whole System, or a Disease that employs the more general Powers of the System or a Disease depending upon a certain Condition-Constitution & Conformation of the Body but more especially of the moving powers. This is proved 1st from its affecting peculiar Temperaments only, such as the Male Sex. Women & Eunuchs are rarely affected with it. Castration prodeces

the female Constitution. all then
are not subject to the Gout. large
robust Men are chiefly disposed to it,
especially if they are plethoric & disposed
to Obesity. lean people w: a smooth
shining skin are seldom subject to
it. a Roughness & Coarseness of Skin
are generally connected w: y Gout.
wise men likewise are more sub.
to it to Fools. but this Observation
is not so universal as to be a Mark
of Genius. 2ly It attacks at a peri-
=liar time of Life. the solids are perpetu-
=ally changing in every different period

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of Life. Their is one argument in Favr of its depending upon a peculiar formation of the System.

2nd Prop: The Gout is chiefly a Disease of the nervous system. all Diseases affect the nervous system more or less. but y Gout affects the nervous System more purely & produces its Effects secondarily upon y Vascular System. This makes it a doubtful Matter Whether this Disease should belong to y Pyrexiæ or Neuroses. Sauvages Sydenham was y first who pointed out its being a nervous affection. Boerhaave

is obliged to adopt ye same Opinion.
- But I think it is proved beyond
a doubt to be seated in ye Nervous
System from ye Facts we have
mentioned of ye Causes & Cure of ye
Gout being so much influenced by
ye Passions of ye mind, 2: from its
removing Nervous Disorders such as
Epilepsy Vertigo &c 3: from its
being so much connected w: the
Stomach. 4: from its being so Suddenly
translated from One part of ye Body
to ye Other. These motions are too Sudden
to be carried on any where else but

in the New System. The strongest
argument we have adduced is from its
Connection w: the Stomach. You all
know y Stomach is provided w: a
vast number of Nerves & endowed
w: various Sensibility — w: gives
it a very great Connection w: the
Sensorium, & this gives it a very
great Connection w: every part of the
Nervous System especially w: y Skin.
. It indeed w: the Extremities of all
the Vessels in every part of the body
particularly the Uterus. all Hæmorrha-
-gic Congestions are greatly connected

(a) The Stomach may be considered
as the Index of the whole System
in all Diseases, more especially in
the Gout.

th
w: the Stomach. I told you some
Instances a few Days ago of a remar-
:kable Connection between the Stomach
& the Eyes. But the Stomach & Lower
Extremities are most wonderfully
th
connected w: each Other. Dan Belmont
tells us y: he once dislocated his Ankle
ch
when he was very hungry w: im-
mediately took away his Appetite but
upon reducing his Ankle his Ap-
petite was restored. (a)

Such is y^r Constitution & your System
your Dr y^r Motions in One part pro-
:duce Motions in Another, in Such a)

manner as to encrease the Impetus
of y^e^ Blood in y^e^ Muscular Fibres to
such a Degree as to bring on the
Inflammation: w^ch^ by y^e^ motions
w^ch^ produce the Gout? we know
too little of y^e^ Nervous System to
explain this Question fully. I shall
attempt it however & begin by Obs:
1st That there is a Sensorium or
Centre in w^ch^ is lodged an Energy or
Power w^ch^ exerts itself to y^e^ Extremities
of the Nervous System. This Energy
depends upon Impressions made on y^e^
Extremities & a proper Tension in them

(a) or accord.g to their Relations to y
Jurisdictions. —

the Impressions made on ye Extremities
produce diffrent Effects on ye Sensorium
according to a Diffrence of Conformation
in these Extremities (a) not only Motions,
but a Want of usual Motion
will produce a Variety in ye Function or
Motion of ye System. This is illustrated
by Syncope. the Action of ye Heart
dependeth on ye Energy of ye Sensorium &
ye Energy of ye Sensorium upon the
Influx of Blood from ye Heart into
ye Brain. in this Case there is a Relax-
tion in the Sensorium w^h: Lets ye Heart
in Motion Again, & this too in Conse-

1st / In all Cases of Atonia the Sensori-
ness in order to remove it.

:quence of ye Heart's Motion having ceased.

: The same takes place in a want of
Tension in the Extremities. The
Sensorium ceases to excite Them.
Let us now apply this to y Theory
of the Gout.

: Suppose the Energy of ye Sensori:
is not extended to y Extremities of
y Vessels in y great toe. hence an
Atonia & Spasmodic Affection will take
place there. (a) The Sensorium ceases in
such a Degree as to bring on the
Inflam:. Diathesis in the part. the
Gout then you see is a topical Fever.

Do y Phaenomena of the Gout ⁊a agree w: this
Hypothesis? Yes - 1st From Acidity
an Atonia takes place in y Fluids &
an unusual Dryness & stoppage of
y Excretion of y Fluids - by a Coldness
weakness of the parts - by Cramps
& Subsultus of the whole Limb.
all this I think tends to prove a
Constriction in y vessels affected.
2nd: we conclude an Atonia to be
present from y Energy of y Fluids
in being diminished w: we know
always favours the Formation of
Pharm. This is proved from its

attacking old people - or people
who have been using to hard la:
:bour - Intemperance and study
venery - and all other causes
w: tend to weaken the Excitement
of the Sensori: m Attm Symptoms of Debi:
: lity appear in y^e^ whole System
such as Costiveness Acidity in y^e^
Stomach &c. It is of no Importance
here to explain in w: manner the
Reaction of y^e^ Sensorium is produced.
- But we said the Gout affected
the robust full strong people who
live high, here it prevails more

in England than in any other
Country in Europe. now all these
Circumstances point out a Consti-
tution y^t is subject to Inflamm^n:
Diseases. the Gout Attacks like-
wise at y^e season of Inflamm^n: Dis-
eases & is seated too in y^e Ordinary
seats of Inflamm^n: viz: y^e Mem:
bran: part of the Muscles, or Joints.
in a word it follows y^e ordinary
Course of Inflamm^n: Disorders. There is
therefore a Foundation for y^e Gout
in the Inflamm^n: Constitution Some-
thing distinct from it: we called the

Ch. It differs from Rheumatism chiefly in not being induced by cold, but by causes which take off the Energy of the Sensorium.

Inflammi: Diathesis. The Atonia then

produces such a Reaction in y Sanguiferous

:rium as takes place in Cases of Inflam:

:mation. But if the System is so

weakned at the Inflam: y Reaction

cannot follow. After y Symptoms occur

of w: we must now speak. all

y Causes of y Gout act directly by

diminishing y Energy of y Sanguiferous

or indirectly on the extreme parts. y

Palsy following y Gout is a proof of this.

- how y Gout may be so gentle as

but

not to produce a Palsy, it may produce

an Atonia of y Stomach & Bowels

(a) we know y: y Reaction is
strong in'o by the Paroxysm being
violent & occurring not very soon
after. But these violent Excite-
:ments of y Sensorium tends to destroy the
Tone of the Vessels, & thus contribute
towards the Repetition of Paroxysms
tho' perhaps less violent.

The Symptoms we see occur when
this Organ is affected. This explains
the Reason why Stimuli remove
this Atonia & thus cure y Gout.
- This is y first Case of Anomal. Gout
or q a Case in w: y Sensorium does
not react to as produce y Inflam:
Inspectus (a) y same way of Reasoning
will explain to us y Cause why y
Lungs & other Organs are so often affec-
:ted w: Spasm. Effusions & Dropsies.
- These Effusions when they happen in
y Brain (from a very weakened Energy
of it) induce Apoplexy Palsy &c.

The Peripneumonia Notha Sydenham
is an Inflam.ⁿ Disease & should be
treated as such. But in Cases of
preceding Gout no Organs are so
much affected as y Kidneys from
their Extreme Connection w.ᵗʰ y Stomach
& lower Extremities. in Cases therefore
of y.ᵉ Brain's Reaction Serous Effusions
will be very apt to happen in the
Kidneys & hence y Reason why
Gouty people are so subject to dro:
:sy Complaints. The Gouty Inflam:ⁿ
is disposed to effuse an Effusion sui Gen.
:is w.ᶜʰ is disposed to harden into a Chalky

Lodge in the Joints. These Concretions
are likewise common in ally^d Viscera
but especially the Kidneys. do Rheumatic
affections occur before a calcarious
matter is formed? ~~Upon this~~ no -
- it may lie dormant there for some
time till a new Fitt of ye Gout or some
other Cause induces an Inflammation in
them.

Doctrine

all this General tends to lead us
to the Cure, or Methodus Medendi.

Is there a Radical Cure for the Gout?
- It is a constitutional congenial and
often a hereditary Disease, wch gives us
Reason to think it can not be perfectly

Ch. 265 Last Ditum of his work.

Gout

ment. Le Boerhaave [a] upon this
subject. But he cannot renew
a Man's Constitution. Medicine
is only pallia=tive & often par=tial in its
Operation. it makes but few im=
=mediate Changes upon the System. Our
chief Dependance in changing the Con=
=stitution must be taken from Re=
=gimen. Bodily Labour under this
Head may be considered as a radical
Cure. We never See Labouring Men
subject to it, even those who are de=
=scended from Affluent Families are never
seized if they are so reduced by Misfortunes
as to be obliged to work for their Support.

How does Labour Operate? 120
Mode of Gestation except bodily Exer-
:cise will answer our Intention in
this Disease. Lactation does not prevent
it. Sea-Officers & Commanders are as
subject to it as other people. bodily
Labour then appears to act by preserv:
the Tone of the Muscles th: which
are covered th: the Membranes th: are in the
seats of the Gout. wounds. Fortunes
& violent strains have produced radical
cures for the Gout. I formerly thot
Exercise acted only by promoting the
Perspiration. Dr: Boerhaave seems to be

of this Opinion, & infer it from the
Facts, but I rather believe this is an
accidental circumstance & depends upon
an encreased tone of the Vessels. But
still I grant the Gout is connected
considerably w^th Perspiration hence the
Reason why Gouty people are seldom troubled w^th the Gout in y^e Summer.

Should bodily Labour be continued
constantly even in advanced Life? Yes.
we have Instances of Persons who have laid
it aside, w^thout being seized Again w^th y^e Gout.
I think it sh^d be continued till the
Inflam^y Diathesis of y^e System is entirely

removed w:ch is at a Medium about £50:- p Year of Life. —

But there is Another Remedy for the Gout. viz: a Low Diet. it acts by taking off the Inflam:y Const: w:ch is y Foundation of y^e Gout. -

But some tell us a Milk Diet has not on the Anomal: Gout we were speaking off. we must to Obviate that observe that there are two Species of Gout viz the Inflam:y & Atonic. the I: is seldom dangerous, altho' attended w:h great pain w:h weakens the parts & thus induces the Atonic State. the 2d: arises

(a) It sh? always be joined with the Term

Degree of Labour! —

from Debility. the Reaction here is
generally very weak, here no Inflam:
mation, the cases in the Extremities but
a variety of Diseases in y^e^ whole System.
- the 1: or attacks young people the
2: nd Elder people. the 1: occurs in
y^e^ first Stage of the Gout, the 2: do
in the last. an Attention to the
Circumstances shd: regulate our Remedies
in treating the Gout. the Milk-Diet (a)
should be used in the Inflamm: only;
- in the Decline of Life when the System
labours under an Atonia this Remedy
will prove hurtful. Milk in particular

as well as ale Acescent Diet tends to
induce a Debility of the Stomach. Its
Habits shd be checked suddenly. a
Person shd never enter upon such
a Diet suddenly from a very full
one. Meat shd gradually be laid aside,
non shd the Animal Diet be too suddenly resumed, or a very dangerous &
irregular Gout / from y^e Atonia of y^e
System / will be induced.

How long should this Diet be continued?
Celsus & Dolens day One Year. Our
Experience has taught me y^t It should
be continued for Several Years, or Life

(a) Viz: a Man from taking too
great a Quantity of Ipt of Vitriol was
Cured w: the Gout w: was cured by a
Few Does of Alkaline salt.

the System begins to decline w^ch w: as we
said before was About y^e 50.th Year.

The best Remedies are Alkalies &
Laborants. they have been used in Nephri:
tic Complaints w^ch Advantage w^ch has
led the way to their being used in y^e Gout
from a notion of its depending upon
Acidity in the Constitution. D^r Boer:
has been said to be confined to this Opinion.
But he found it an One Last Only. &
Kinds are perhaps prejudicial in y^e
Gout, but do not furnish y^e Matter
of it, for we find they encrease it y^e
Moment they are taken. Claret in
Particular has these Effects. all Wines

are hurtful in proportion to their
Crescency. But y^e^ more Spirituous
Wines w^ch^ Abound w^th^ Brandy Leches as
Port & Madeira are found very
useful in the Gout. Whatever
them Alleviates the Crescency of y^e^ Stomach
will likewise strengthen it, and
thus remove the Atonia w^ch^ is y^e^ Cause
of the Gout. Lime: water - Imp:
-nea Elba, & the many medicinal
waters w^ch^ contain Calcarious Matters
in them are only efficacious in this
way.

Bitters have been much commended
in the Gout. They brace up y^e^ Stomach

& th. w.it the Whole System. This is proved
from Hicrs curing Intermittins
Fevers. they are hurtful in y.e
first Gout, but do great service in
the Atonic Gout. they have Longhen
ned in this Disease. if continued
too long they bring on Atonia in some
parts of the Body ch w.h lays y.e foun-
dation for many Chronic Diseases.
they act by Excess of Excitement
ch
w.h we know in time destroys the tone
of the Vessels. they must therefore be
used very cautiously, & only in Cases of
great Atonia. if continued too long
they will encrease the tone of y.e Vessels

too much & thus destroy them.

Chalybeates have been founderey
useful as tonics. the Tunbridge &
& Bath waters are impregnated w:
steel, & do great service in Cases
of Atonia Gout. in y[e] Inflamm:
Gout they do Harm. the Bath
waters are supposed to be best as
from their warmth they determine more
to the Skin.

Bleeding.

Much dispute has been entertained
about this Remedy. we can now
see y[e] Reason of it. Lister & the late

D: Thompson recommend it highly,
but D: Lydenham strictly forbids it. in
y^e Influenza: Gout it is useful but
in y^e Atonic, which is frequente
it comes on in y^e Decline of Life
or in weak Habits it is hurtful.

These two States of y^e Gout are often
Ambiguous. in these Cases topical
Bleading is to be preferred. Stahl
& Hoffman abound w: Facts in Confir:
:nation of the Usefulness of topical
Bleading. It does not prevent y^e Recur:
:rence of y^e Paroxysm as we might learn
:ned to suppose.

vomiting.

Dr: Sydenham did not use it. Dr: Lister recommends it. I have often seen it useful. It acts by removing Acidity in wch we laid ye ground of ye Formation of the Gout, & by promoting its Excretions. But it acts by debilitating ye Tone of ye Stomach as well as by cleansing it. it determines like: wise powerfully to ye Extremities. but vomiting shd not be used too frequently or we shall destroy the Tone of the Stomach, & thus induce worse Complaints than we aim to relieve. —

Gout

How far is Purging useful? all Gouty Patients are Subject to Costive: nesses which should always be removed. But the frequent Use of Purgatives weakens the Tone of y^e Alimentary Canal & of y^e whole System, & thus do very great Mischief. Dr: Sydenham condemns them justly. Dr: Liston used them frequently especially after the Gout had gone off, but in these Cases I have seen it bring back a Fit of the Gout. a late Writer has recommended the purging Mineral Waters, but never gave them till after y^e 50^th Year of Life. You will easily

understand the propriety of this practice
from w^h we said before. before that
period of Life all purging Medicines must
prove hurtful.

Sweating

D^r Fyberham speaks more favourably
of Sweating than of the other Reme-
dies we have spoke of. but he found
it dangerous in the time of a Paroxysm.
It sh^d never be urged by Heat or hea-
ting Medicines, nor carried to too great
an Excess. as it deminishes Perspiration
according to Sanctorius' Observation.
- most of our Empirical Medicines
are of y^e Sweating kind. & most of them

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do mischief. Dr Boerhaave gave them very freely. you may see the Medicines he used in his Practice upon this Disease. (at I have seen a gentle Ma: dor upon the Skin continued for some time, do considerable Service. but the Relief obtained in this Manner is not very durable.

Topical Applications.

These are of doubtful Use. many of them have been proposed. the chief of them are certain Antispasmodics particularly Opiates & Camphor. I told you before the Consequence of using the

Oil of Cauchutchor . they are Only pal:
liative Remedies & often drive ye Gout
from One part to Another . Warm:
Bathing has been much rec- by
its Heat it produces a powerful
Reaction but by relaxing ye Nigh:
bouring Vessels it induces a more gene:
ral Actonia, & thus often throws the
Gout upon some of ye Viscera . I have
seen it Once bring on the Dyspnoea:
Diarrhœa w:ch ended in a Mania w:ch has
continued upon ye unhappy Patient
for these 20 Years . It has sometimes
been relieved by Blistering .

Emollient Poultices of all kinds
may have the same Effects. Flannel
is the only safe Application I know.
- perhaps Blisters may prove
useful. The Mixture of Dr Lee
Indies seems to Operate in this
way. I have seen Blistering give
Relief, but I have likewise seen it
attended with bad Consequences. I once appli-
ed one to my Side of a Gentleman who
had expended on my Gout, but it drove it
immediately to his Stomach where it brot
on a violent Vomiting wch did not cease
till my Gout was brot back again to his Hip.

upon y^e^ whole I think Blisters are
as hurtful as the warm Bathing.

To conclude I sum up all I have
said in Laying that Laborious Low:
Diet under y^e^ Restrictions we menti-
oned are y^e^ only radical Cures we know.
- The Disease may be rendered less
violent by gentle vomits & Lax:
atives by Alkalies & Absorbents by gentle
Exercise - & by Abroiding Intemperance
of all kinds - Tenuity of the Diet.

~~Cardiacs - Sp. Lux in the Gout~~

When the Gout comes on or during
a Fitt of it we must use a Moderate

Tho not a low Diet. a Small Quan-
tity of Animal Food must be indulged
but Spiritu: Liquor should be avoided.

we must endeavour to obviate the Return
of Atonia by moderate Exercise - fre-
quent vomiting (One a Month & not more)
by removing the Effects of Indigestion
by Opening the Bowels, & by giving Lime
water or Soap. Leas. But this should be
confined to the Spring & Fall chiefly.
by avoiding the evident Causes of Atonia
such as S[ea] & venery. I dont think too
early a use of venery brings on a Gout.
For y[e] same Cause w[ch] disposes to the
Gout also disposes to venery. but Excess

of Luxury at all times enervates
the System & should therefore be
used w great Moderation by Men in
the Decline of Life.

2nd Hard-Study. This is not confined
to Abstruse Speculations. Men of
Trade are guilty of Excess in it.
Gamesters more especially are disposed
to it. I once knew a Man who
was always seized w: a Fitt of y:
Gout when he lost any thing considerable,
but never was troubled w: it while he
was successful in his Games.

3d Cold- This should be strictly avoided

& strongly recommended against. a Dr:
terminis. should be kept as towards the
Feet by new & clean stockings every
day. for old or long worn stockings
become saturated w: perspirable matter.

But how is the atonic or Retro:
:ading Gout to be treated? there are
two Cases of it both founded on Ato:
nia of the joints. 1: where it is thrown
inwards & is of the Inflamat: kind (2:
where it is purely atonic. the 1st
does occurs. when it does it must be
treated w: the Antiphlogistic Regimen.

The 2nd is more common & much more difficult of cure. The Indication here is to restore the tone of y^e Lytre: ^th mities. But we are provided w: no Remedies for this purpose. The Bals: :cinths are generally used. But ^th w: very little success. Frequent Bathing has proved useful in these cases. The Bath waters operate in this Way by their warmth & tonic powers. When y^e Gout is seated in y^e Stomach Stimulants & Opium are indicated. Such as Spirits in considerable Quantities, provided no Inflam^y Diathesis attends, & Nothing but

a simple Atonic. they sh: be propor-
tioned to the Constitution & ℥ Patient
& the nature of the Disease. if they
may
do not intoxicate they be given to
℔ Quantity of a Quart. we always
know when ens is taken from ℥ begin-
ning Intoxication. they act as Narcotics.

Opiates are found useful in this Case
of Gout. how do they operate? by
removing the Spasm induced by ℥ Atonia.
Volatile Alkalies have likewise been
used w th Success. but they should be given
in large Doses. I have given 2i of them
at a time w: great Advantage

they have also their Sedative Virtues.

Camphor is often given w: advantage
while the Gout is seated in y^e^ Stomach.

- I am at a Loss to tell how it acts.

- I have often ordered it w^th^ Sweets
joined w: Volatile Alkali. It may
be given in larger Doses y^n^ Ordinary.

What must we do when y^e^ Gout
is fixed in y^e^ Head-Lungs or Bowels?

All the Remedies we have spoke of in y^e^
Gout of the Stomach are not proper here.
Opium is the chief Remedy to be depended
on. But I dont know to w^m^ Dose. nor
have I used it much in these Cases.

Blisters have been applied near y^e^ place
where the Gout is seated but I can't
say w^th^ any great advantage upon y^e^ whole
I know of no regular practice establi-
shed in these Cases.

But there is a Smaller Species of
Gout Stood to be distinguished Resembling
in a Measure y^e^ System. it
is known by a Melancholly & hypo
affecting Persons Subject to Gouty Com-
plaints. in this Case we must have
Recourse to Chalybeates Corroborants
Mineral Waters & all such Medicines
as act on y^e^ Stomach. This finishes

all I had to say upon the Gout.
- I have one more Fact however
to lay before you: I heard last night
from Sir John Pringle. the great
Dr Harvey had no sooner published his
Acc: of the Circulation of the Blood than
an general outcry was raised against
him, & he lost all his Business. Such is
the Fate of many who Labour for the
Public Good! - I hope however
this will not be my Case. I rely upon
my Pupils to support my Reputation
in the Doctrines I have been advan:
-cing. & trust you will not find my:
entirely destitute of Foundation.

I have given you the Character of this Order in my Syllabus. I call it Phlegmasiæ to distinguish it from y^e various Efflorescences of y^e Skin w^ch are not of the Inflammatory kind such as the Purpuræ Petechiæ of Scarlatina w^ch are simple Effusions. I call them "post Febrem" to distinguish them from y^e simple Phlegmasiæ inasmuch as they are y^e Consequence of Fever only. — They are further distinguished by Depositing on contagious Matter introduced into the Body w^ch by uniting w^th y^e perspirable Matter is determined towards y^e Skin Where

it is described so as to excite topical
Inflammation. They sometimes produce
Pustules w^ch are disposed to ꝯ pustula-
:ry suppuration. At other times
they terminate in white pellucid
pustules & 3^rd in red spots w^ch
end in Desquamation such as ꝯ Measles
& Scarlatina. They have all this is
common ꝯ is ꝯ Eruption is spread
all over ꝯ Body. but there is a kind
w^ch is confined to particular parts of
the Body such as ꝯ Excrescences &
Anthrax. these are ꝯ principal Genera
of Exanthemata. there may be Others.

Each of these we have spoken of have
different causes w: you may read
in practical writers. I shall only
observe that they are much con-
nected w: the mucous glands of y throat,
w: characterize them above all things.
- they are further distinguished by the
fever attending the Eruption only or
commencing afterwards. The Fever like-
wise is different being either Inflam:
Nervous or Putrid.

There are Eruptions in Fevers w: do not
depend on Contagion but depend on
y particular stages of Fevers & may arise in

any Persons certain Circumstances being given. many Persons are sub-ject to them in y^e time of sweating or from sweating too long. or they may happen from Contagion w^h the sweating Regimen or a particular Structure of the Skin may bring on. the Females are more subject to Miliary Eruptions than Males & young Persons more than old. Even those Cases therefore where Contagion is introduced their being exanthematous may depend upon the nature of y^e Skin or other Circumstances.

They are distinguished from those Exan-

Exanthemata are divided upon Specific
Contagions into those depending
on the Specific Contagions being Steady
in their Effects, & one having a regular
Course of Maturation & Desquamation.
in the Others no such Uniformity
of Evolution or Continuance is observed.
The 1st are the only Idiopathic Exan-
themata. The 2nd are simply Concomi-
Exanthemata. but the most important
Distinction is taken from the 1st affec-
ting Persons but Once in their lives. The
Plague may be an Infection to this Country
Contagion producing it is not precisely

Exanthemata

Specific. But further the Idiopathic Exanthemata are contagious & therefore Epidemic. The Other are Sporadic Idiopathic such as y Exciepelas &c: is neither Epidemic nor contagious. I own this must afford an universal Distinction. for y Matter producing Exanthemata may be discharged by insensible Perspiration. this I believe is the Case in the Plague. When y Infection then does occur it must be considered as owing to a more powerful Ferment: or more Abundant Matter. Fevers depending on Morbific Matter show themselves

1st by Eruptions on y Skin
2d by Determination to y Mucous Glands of the Fauces or Intestines.
3d by Depositions on y Lymphatic Glands. the most virulent Contagions are deposited in the last. the next in Degree is determined to y Mucous Glands especially of y Throat. y most mild & safe kind of Exanthemata is when the Determination is to y Skin, provided they are of a benign Nature.

I formerly excluded from y Exanthemata Effusions, without Inflammation.

W: Shall we say of y Purpura & Petechiæ in the last Case there is

an Effusion of Blood. in other Cases
an Effusion of yellow Serum. I can say
nothing positive upon this subject.

W: shall we say of the Capillaries? to
W: Genus do they belong? I cannot
tell, but must refer you to D:
Boerhaave & other practical
Writers. —

I shall not take up my time in giving
you y^e^ History of this Disease. I shall
confine myself to those Observations
only w^ch^ have an immediate Connection
w^th^ the Practice.

1st I know of no Disease y^t^ depends
more evidently upon Specific Conta:
:gion than this. it is of a determined
kind. It is not so liable to be combined
w^th^ Septic or Sedative powers as y^e^ Others
Contagious we have spoke of. It is
precise in its Operations. we often
see it taken from y^e^ milder pock pro:
:duce a virulent Septic Contagion

~~Exanthematic small pox~~

we likewise see y most virulent Contagion
produce the mildest Disease in
another Body. the Disease then de-
pends more upon the Constitution &
the Treatment of the Disease than
upon any Variety in y nature of
the Contagion, & all y modification of
it is received in the Body of y Person
affected. I doubt much whether it is
influenced by Heat or Cold. our Bodies
are easier affected by Ferments in sum-
mer y: in winter, but y Contagion is not
exalted by it. I have seen y most
mistrid small pox produced in the

Small-pox

Winter season.

There are two forms of y^e^ Small-pox
i Distinct & 2^d^ Confluent. the rest
are different degrees of these two. the
2^d^ is rarely the 2^d^ always dangerous.
It is attended w^th^ very numerous Pus:
tles: the Danger of y^e^ Distinct
depends only upon their number.
the Distinct are known by being
circumscribed & irregular & by having
Effusions w^th^ become purulent. y^e^
matter in y^e^ Confluent never becomes
purulent. but always remains watery.

But there is a Degree between these two.
- But further in y^e confluent small
=pox the Fever continues. while
in y^e distinct is gone entirely off. the
Fever in y^e 1st Case depends upon topi=
=cal Irritation & time is proportioned
to y^e number of Pustules. Those
y^e word Irritation rather than Inflam=
=mation because Inflammation is looked
upon as a good Symptom & always oc=
=curs in y^e distinct Small: not. y^e Irritation
in y^e confluent small: not depending upon
y^e nature of y^e Effusion which may be
more acrid & not disposed to produce

y^e Inspissative Effusion. but w:ch the
Cause of this? - it may depend
upon a great Quantity of y^e Specific
Contagion passing off by insensible
perspiration, & not Stagnating und
y^e Cuticle. 2 w:ch circumstances favouring
this Stagnation & influence y^e Formation
of more or fewer Pustules? w:ch
Obstruction of Perspiration. Pustules
we find always Aboard most encound
Plasters. This Inoculation proves
Sufficiently. The Suttonians have con-
:trived a way of bring^g back to any part

they please, & in any Form they please by ye Use of their Plasters.

– Children always have most pock upon ye Cheeks on ye w: they lie most.

Dr: Leydenham Abounds ye w: Facts in rejecting the warm Regimen ye w: tend to confirm this Observation. Dr Glass Scandall Sweating Medicines or Regimen render ye small pox confluent if given while the Fever was high. he never gave his Sweating Medicines till ye Fever began to Abate.

The confluent Small pox is always proportioned to ye Inflamm.y Diathesis

see also his Acc.t of y.e Diseases of
1730 " hoc tempore, Dauntis vinibus
graſſari incipiebant Morbi Inflam.
=matorii iisque qui variolis coniuncti
sunt in Pejus ruebant, & majorem
Mortis strictiem quam antea
destruebant." — p. 156

= Feb. vernali

of the System. Dr Winterbotham says
he always found it corresponded w
ye Frequency & Virulence of other Inflam.
mat: Diseases y: prevail at y: time. &
see his Acc: of y: Year 93. - in his
Treatise upon Epidemicks. - I have
often seen the worst kind of Small
Pox affect those who have been
much exposed to Cold - Intemperance
Exercise & Venery. they allay
ley increasing the Inflamm: State.
I conclude from all this y: the Confluent
Small Pox depends more upon y: Constitu:
tution it affects than upon a greater
Septic Quantity in y: Contagion.

But w^t shall we say to y^e Face, being so much y^e Seat of y^e small pox: no other Eruption appears there. It must be owing to parti: cular Condition of the Skin in y^e Face. There seems to be a Determination of y^e various Matter to it. we cannot say w^t this Condition of the Skin is: nor is it of any Importance to enquire.

Method of Cure

I shall w^th Speak of Inoculation. I shall say nothing of y^e Propriety or Usefulness of this Operation. Experience speaks sufficiently in its Favour. not above 1 out of a 1000 are lost in it.

2 Wi: give Inoculation these great Ad:
vantages? - little depends upon the
Choice of Matter so as we before hinted.
- nor do any Advantages arise from y:
small Quantity of Matter introduced
in Inoculation. this Experience has
often taught us. still lies depends
upon y: Nature or Age of y: Matter
employed or y: Manner of performing
the Operation. 2 Wi: Advantages then has
Inoculation? 1: We can shew y:
Age of our Patient. full grown
Subjects are most liable to inflam:
: n: Diseases. Children are less so. too

much stress has been laid upon their
advantage: our late Inoculators
uniform on all subjects indiscrimi-
nately without any Regard to Age. People
about the Age are most disposed
to Inflam.y Diseases & generally have
the small pox worst. I do not think
Infants favourable for.y: small pox upon
the Lue.s of their being to subject to
Fits. The Suttonians never inoculate
any under 2 Years of Age. I dont find
that Teething during Infancy has
any Influence in making them
more subject to Fitts. Teething Chil-
dren are often in greatest Dangers

from their Nurses being Obstructed by
Both the
w: prevents their sucking entirely.
Parents to Sh: always be apprized of this
before we inoculate their Children
and 2: another Advantage is the Choice of
Season. I would advise to avoid the
cold weather, and the extreme Heat
of Summer. The Spring & Autumn are
the best Seasons for Inoculation. Sutton
indeed chooses the Summer Months. Inflam:
mat: Diseases are less frequent in Summer
than Winter. This joined w his cool
Regimen may render his Practice
safe especially in Britain where our
Summers are seldom very warm.

(a) the chief Reason why the Gentoue Nation in y^e East=In: =dies have y^e Small pox so favou: =rable by Inoculation is owing to their living entirely upon Vegetable Food.

3.ly Great stress has been laid upon preparing the Body. I grant that every measure that lessens the Inflam:y mat:y Diathesis may be useful. hence the use of forbidding wine - lenient Food &c. (a) the free use of y^e^ open air tends likewise to deminish the Inflam: Diathesis. w: Medicines are useful? a few cooling purges take off the Inflam: Diathesis of y^e^ System, but can do more y^e^ empty the Bowels in respect of purifying y^e^ Body.

Mercury has been measured for this purpose. It is very stimula:

& tends to increase ye Inflamm:
Diathesis when given in large quan:
:ties. - I dont believe the Suttonians
use any & in their Preperations.
they are accused of using Antimony
but it must be in small Quantities
to do any service. I dont think any
thing depends on Medicinal Prepn:
:tions.
4:ly The greatest Advantage of Inoculation
consists in Avoiding Occasional
Causes such as Fatigue Cold - Intem=
:perance Tenery &c ye like. Those tend
to render the Small-pox malignant,

& Persons inoculated always know
avoid them.

5ly. we can choose Persons in Health
as the Subjects for Inoculation. two
much has been said in favour of
this Advantage. I have, many People
the Inclinations on this Head
Small pox & yet have had it more
favourable than Others.

6ly. The great Advantage of Inoculation
as practised at present consists in the
Management of it. this Ch: consists
in our Patients living on a more
spare Diet than Ordinary & a strict

(a) Contrariwise & Mercury may be
very useful about y^e time of the
eruptive Fever to remove y^e Influenz.
Phaser. —

Attention to ye Non-naturals, espe-
-cially in Dieting & in Intemperance
of all kinds.

2nd by avoiding Irritation in ye primæ
viæ. gentle purges & Vomits &c:
therefore be given occasionally. Emps
in Evacuations are hurtful as well as in
the low Diet. After the Operation is
performed the same Treatm.t & Regimen
&c: be continued &c

3o. Cold Regimen &c: be used after the
Operation is performed. ye Brackish
ness the cold Bath. here it w.: not do.
it appears to act by obviating the Jer.
bile
Spasm.

4o. Blood. letting &c: be used during

the eruptive Fever when Circumstances require it such as full strong Pulse & other Inflam: Symptoms. —

5: Emetics are Absolutely necessary to take off the febrile Spasm. Nausea: ting Medicines do not answer do well as Emetics During the eruptive Fever.

6: The use of Cold is of y^e highest Impor: tance in the eruptive Fever & is y^e greatest Discovery of y^e present Age. it takes off the Irritation from the Heat on the Skin & thus Alleviates the Inflamm: Diathesis w^ch we laid before rendered the small pox more virulent. the amazing Success w^ch has attended the

new Mode of Inoculation depends entirely upon the free use of Cold. & there are some Difficulties from Theory in Account for y^e Operation of Cold in y^e small pox. The Heat of the Body is in a compound Ratio of y^e generat: power in y^e Body & y^e Temperature of y^e external Air when the ~ is encreased, the Lewd must be diminished. Cold wgrant induces the Inflam: Diathesis. but in a Fever it resits the Action of Cold, & dont operate as it does in Health. I have heard of few Instances of any Accidents from y^e use of this

Regimen. do fine as not in y^e^ Cure
to invalidate its Effects.

This is the great secret of y^e^ Sultō=
=nians they likewise use Antimony
& perhaps some Mercury with a
great plenty of Acids. but there
have little Effect in Comparison
w^th^ the cold Regimen.

Should the Pock become confluent
what must be done? Dr. Sydenham
used Nothing but Acids & Opium in
such Cases. if we consider y^e^ Fever
depends so much upon Imitation
we may easily conceive how useful

Opium must be. if ever it does harm
it is when given in too small Quan.
this the Vienna Physicians have
followed Dr. Sydenham's Practise &th
great success. they gave it three
times a day. Opium is safe in all
Cases of Suppuration after y: Inflam:
State is Over. may not some thing
else support the Fever? besides Irritation?
confluent Small pox there is a want
of Inflam: & an Atonia of y System
takes place joined w: a Septic Tendency
w: encreases this Atonia. here the Opi:
um may act as a Stimulus & remove

the Atonia. Wine has latterly been
introduced w: great success in ȳ com:
fluent small pox. it operates by
obviating this Atonia we spoke of.
At present we have left occasion
for Opium & generally have recourse
to Antimon: Medicines. the
use of these is very ancient in ȳ small
pox. a Physician at Berlin in:
troduced the Tartar Emetic w: great success
about 50 years ago, but it was soon
droped again. It may be employed
at all seasons of ȳ small pox w:
advantage. I consider it as ȳ most

important Remedy ever introduced
in the Cure of y^e^ Small Pox.
2d. Peruvian Bark. is another noble
Medicine to promote Perspiration &
to Alleviate Putrefaction. we should
have a great Dependance on it in the
Small Pox when of y^e^ Confluent kind.
- I must here communicate a
new Fact to you in Favour of the
Peruvian Bark, when joined w^th^ Ipecacuan
Fever. Dr. James's always gives y^e^
Bark after he has procured a Re=
=mission by his Powder. in y^e^ Small
=Pox Therefore the ℞ procures a Remis=
=on. to that
the Bark given immediately

Afterwards ~~often~~ rarely fails of success
- I w? here Observe that weak
Decoctions do no service. We must
always give it in Powder, & in pretty
large Doses.

3ly. The Application of Cold is another
valuable Remedy in y^e confluent
Small Pox. it acts by obviating
Irritation & Putrefaction.

I shall conclude by Observing y^t
we are too Apt to give y^e Bark w:
the view of promoting Suppuration
When y^e Pock are numerous. But
it may do Harm When y^e Tone of

the System is not very weak. our
chief Dependance must here be laid
on the cold Air when this is the
Case. —

I have Nothing new to say
of any of the other Exanthemata.
— what has been said of Small
— Pox will apply to most of them.